sun was hot. The bar was out, the tide being extremely low. Imagine us finding in Florida, hydatinas, xenophoras, architectonicas, the most vividly colored specimens of Cardium serratum ever beheld, Astrea longispina and many other good shells, all living. It was a great day!—Frank B. Lyman.

XESTA AND NANINIA.—Xesta Albers [1850, Die Heliceen: 58; Albers-Martens, 1860, ed. 2: 50 ("Typus: N. stuartiae Sow.-N. citrina Linn.")] has as type by subsequent designation of Kobelt [1880, Ill. Conch.: 215], Nanina stuartiae = Helix stuartiae "Sow." Pfr. [1845, Zeitschr. Malak. 2: 154] from Celebes. Unless an earlier type designation than that of Kobelt can be found, Xesta seems to be attached to a species of which the animal is unknown but which has a shell very much like Asperitas Gude [1911, Proc. Malac. Soc. London 9: 273], with type, by original designation, Xestina rugosissima Mlldff., from Roma, Malay Peninsula. In any case, the correct generic name for Xesta as generally used, i.e., with type by subsequent designation of Fischer [1883, Man. Conch.: 461], Ariophanta citrina Linné [= Helix citrina L., 1758, Syst. Nat. X: 771, from Amboina], is Naninia "Gray" Sowerby [1842, Conch. Man., ed. 2: 198, 302], an emendation for and thus taking the type of Nanina Gray [1834, Proc. Zool. Soc. London: 58], type by subsequent designation of Herrmannsen [1847, Ind. Malac. II: 92], Helix citrina L. Nanina Grav is preoccupied by Nanina Risso (1826).—H. Burrington Baker.

The Relationship of Parapholyx.—In 1870, Dall published a paper on Pompholyx (Parapholyx) and gave figures of its anatomy (Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., IX, p. 335). These figures and the description were quite inadequate, but between that time and the present no additional figures have been published. Recently Parapholyx effusa has been dissected and its anatomy studied. It is related to Helisoma and a member of the subfamily Helisomatinae. There is a distinct penial gland and a short external duct. The musculature of the penial complex resembles that of Carinifex, and there is much in common between the two genera. The gland and duct are different from